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## CLASH BETWEEN BRITISH & ARAB TROOPS

### Dramatic Atlantic Rescue

#### Crow Saved From Burning Ship

New York, Jan. 12.—The U.S. Army funeral ship Joseph V. Connolly was swept by fire and abandoned 900 miles at sea today, but two rescue ships won a dramatic battle against darkness and heavy seas to reach Connolly's four lifeboats and rescue all hands.

There were 46 men aboard the ship—bound from New York for Antwerp to return American war dead—when the captain gave the order to "abandon ship" shortly before dawn, after an engine room fire had raged out of control and swept the big transport from stem to stern.

The Army transport General R. E. Callan picked up 19 survivors while the freighter Union Victory rescued 27 men. None of the crew members nor the one Army officer aboard was seriously injured.

The rescue ships indicated that the Connolly was a total loss. As the last survivors were hauled aboard, the transport leaked over, still burning fiercely. Its holds contained only empty caskets destined for United States soldiers buried in foreign soil.

Behind the terse radio announcements was a heroic story of a day-long search by ship and plane and a race with darkness in heavy seas tossed by a 30-mile wind.—United Press.

#### ANOTHER RESCUE.

London, Jan. 12.—The Greenock meteorological ship, the "Weather Recorder," arrived here last night after rescuing the crew of 26 of the 3,000-ton Norwegian steamer, Veni, which was wrecked in gale earlier yesterday on the Balach Rocks, near the island of Islay.

The weather ship had to use radar to locate the steamer, which was sailing from Leith to North Africa. The Veni will become a total wreck, it was reported.

The Weather Recorder, which returns to her station tomorrow, is the second of four weather ships planned by Britain.

She started observations four months ago.—Reuter.

#### Dail Dissolved

Dublin, Jan. 12.—The President of Eire, Mr. Seán O'Kelly, announced tonight that on the advice of the Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, he has dissolved the Dail (Parliament) and has ordered a general election in Eire on February 4.

In the ordinary course, a general election is not due in Eire until 1949, but the defeat of the Fianna Fail Government Party in two of three bye-elections last November has hastened the appeal to the country.—Reuter.

### EDITORIAL

#### Agitators Are To Blame

THE unhappy incident which occurred yesterday within the so-called walled city of Kowloon serves to point up the wickedness of agitators who indulge in their shabby practices for the sake of notoriety, using ignorant and misled people as their dupes. There can be nothing but contempt for such individuals. Were there any semblance of right and justice about the cause which these agitators so vociferously proclaim (at the same time keeping well in the background when it comes to a physical collision between the law and disorder) there might be a degree of public sympathy. But in the case of the evictions from the old Kowloon City there is nothing to support the protests except a pseudo-political and wholly imaginary legal claim to sovereign rights over an area almost physically impossible to define. This has been the cunning behind the Kowloon City agitation. The people behind the scenes have endeavoured to resurrect a fragment of the imagination projected last year by a certain gentleman from the P. O. district, and by skilful device

### K'loon City Protest

Nanking, Jan. 13.—The Chinese Government made a strong new protest to the British against Hongkong police attempts to evict Chinese squatters from the old walled city of Kowloon.

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh called the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, to the Foreign Office and personally made the protest after receiving reports that Hongkong police had wounded several Chinese in a new incident at Kowloon.

Wang demanded that the eviction cease and that any Chinese under arrest be freed.

The Chinese official news agency, which published a press release from the Foreign Office, said the Ambassador promised to forward the protest to London immediately.—Associated Press.

### U.S. BUDGET ASSAILED

#### "Extravagant" Charge Republicans

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Republicans today jumped on President Truman's budget, charging that it was "extravagant" and "beyond the means of the nation to meet this year."

The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee (Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican) led the attack.

Senator Bridges said President Truman had "played politics in an attempt to make the budget appear as an economy measure."

He also said there "is no relief offered" for American taxpayers despite Mr. Truman's US\$40 a head tax reduction proposal last week. He declared that economy would not be found in the budget message.

However, Senator Bridges added that the US\$11,000,000 proposed for national defence and "additional billions" for foreign aid were "realistic, although staggering." Even this expenditure, he promised, would be "reviewed most carefully" before the appropriations were approved.

Senator John Sparkman (Alabama Democrat) expressed the sentiments of administration stalwarts. He said President Truman had done "just about as good a job as he could, considering world conditions."—United Press.

### Seven Tommies Wounded

Jerusalem, Jan. 12.—Seven British soldiers were wounded, three seriously, during an exchange of fire between Arabs and British infantry at an Arab village near Jerusalem, it was officially reported tonight.

Three Arabs were killed during an incident at the village of Sit Safa, a few kilometres southeast of the city.

The seven soldiers were members of a platoon detailed to search a house believed to be a sniper's nest. The snipers had fired on an Army Fire Brigade unit attempting to put out a fire at an Arab-owned flour mill, which had been set alight earlier by Jews.

Another British soldier was clubbed and injured and his rifle stolen while on guard duty outside Barclay's Bank in Gaza today.

A complete plan for the machinery for the establishment of a new Jewish State in Palestine will be handed to the United Nations Commission as it begins work on the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly's decision to partition the Holy Land, a Jewish Agency spokesman announced today.

The present chiefs of Palestine departments had been instructed in a circular signed by Sir Henry Gurney, the Chief Secretary, to give all assistance to the Jewish State planners, the spokesman added.

The probable budget for the new government was £12,000,000, the spokesman disclosed.

#### EIGHT MINISTRIES

The eight ministries already blueprint for the Jewish State were: Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Education, Health, Labour, Public Works and District Administration.

The spokesman said that a number of British and Arab civil servants had indicated their willingness to carry on in the service of the Jewish State.

He was unable to give the number of Arabs who had agreed, he said in reply to a question.

He added that Tel-Aviv was "not unlikely" as the capital of the new State.

A main legal committee, with 15 sub-committees, had been charged with the task of examining all existing Palestine legislation and recommending what parts needed revising, repealing or retaining.

The first piece of the existing legislation to go would be the White Paper laws which restrict Jewish immigration into Palestine.—Reuter.

#### REQUESTS TO U.N.

Lake Success, Jan. 12.—Dr Moshe Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, accused British troops in Palestine of "crippling Jewish defences" when he disclosed here today that the Jewish Agency would shortly seek United Nations authorisation to buy arms and equipment for the Jewish defence forces.

Dr Shertok, who has just returned from Palestine, said that the Agency would ask the United Nations to create, as soon as possible, an international militia for Palestine and would also seek permission to obtain finance for the Jewish State.

Repeating his accusations that the British administration in Palestine was showing a bias favouring the Arabs, he said, "In some extreme cases, British troops, in their duty done in the general line of conduct, cripple the Jewish defences and virtually, I do not say intentionally, encourage Arab aggression."

"The Jewish authorities in Palestine, Dr Shertok claimed, had received repeated assurances from high British sources that searches for Jewish arms would be discontinued, but added that these assurances generally were followed by more searches.

"I do not impute double dealing to the British, but apparently government orders are not being obeyed in the lower ranks."

#### DEFENCE PROBLEM

Saying that the problem of defence was liable to become aggravated during the British withdrawal and the virtual dismantling of the Transjordan Frontier Force, Dr Shertok asked: "What will happen to the weapons now in Arab hands?"

He declared that the most important psychological factor in the present situation would be for the United Nations to make it absolutely clear that it is determined to enforce its decision.

This, he said, would have a dampening effect on Arab violence. (Continued on Page 4)

### GREEK GUERRILLAS IN FLIGHT

Athens, Jan. 12.—A strong band of Greek guerrillas has fled from Mount Vernion, Central Macedonia, after hard fighting during Greek Army mopping-up operations, the Athens news agency reported today quoting military sources in Salonika.

The guerrillas, who were alleged to have entered Greece from Yugoslavia, lost six dead and two prisoners, the report said. Four other guerrillas gave themselves up.

Mopping up operations were also continuing in the Albanian frontier region near Ellates, west of Janina, the agency reported. The guerrillas, harassed by Greek Army units, were said to have suffered heavy casualties in the counter attack. The guerrillas had installed mortars on the Albanian frontier and also artillery, with which they had shelled Greek Army detachments on the Konitza front in Epirus, the report said.

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GEN. LI TSUNG-JEN

## LI TSUNG-JEN'S BOMBSHELL

### Candidate For The Vice Presidency

#### UNPRECEDENTED DECISION

Nanking, Jan. 12.—The action on General Li Tsung-jen, commander of the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters, in tossing his hat into the ring in the vice presidential race came as a major surprise to virtually all quarters here who are not yet used to such typical democratic tactics in Chinese politics.

General Li's announcement which had for China an unprecedented flavour of American politicking is perfectly logical under the new constitution which stipulates that any citizen may be a candidate for president or vice president of the Chinese Republic. But it is the first time in the memory of most China observers that any individual has made an independent bid for a major political position by appealing for popular support.

The chief question which General Li's announcement raised was whether the Generalissimo knew and approved in advance of his intention. The consensus is that the Generalissimo did not know that General Li intended to enter the vice presidential race and this action was interpreted as one of rare attempts to circumvent the Generalissimo in a bid for a government position.

#### POPULAR FIGURE

Fifty-year-old General Li is a popular and highly respected figure in most quarters, including the Communists who conferred with him often during the Peiping negotiations. He was a member of the "Kwangsi clique" which revolted against the Generalissimo's authority in 1930.

Chiang put down the rebels who included the present Minister of National Defence, General Pai Chung-hsi, and broke up the clique, although no direct punitive action was taken against individual members. General Li's appointment to the relatively minor post of Commander of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Peiping was generally interpreted as an attempt by Chiang "to put General Li on the shelf," and thus General Li's vice presidential campaign might well be an attempt to regain his power through the only means open to him.

Most observers do not believe General Li would have made the move without some assurance or organised support from the army or one or another of China's numerous political cliques, but no one appears to have any actual details.

It is believed that if the Generalissimo fully opposes General Li's candidacy for vice president he will have little chance of success, since he must be elected by the National Assembly which will be unquestionably dominated by the Kuomintang. The Generalissimo thus far has given a general indication that he wants in the vice presidential office at present held by Dr Sun Fo who has been under considerable fire within the Kuomintang.—United Press.

### Curfew And Blackout In Jogjakarta

Jogjakarta, Jan. 12.—The reimposition of curfew and blackout restrictions have been ordered by the Military Governor of this Central Java mountain capital of the Indonesian Republics, it was learned tonight.

Dr Frank Graham, the American member of the Security Council's good offices committee, was said to have had a talk last night with Mohamed Sukman, leader of the Muslim, the biggest Republican political party, and his assistants, one of whom was reported as having said afterwards that the situation was "critical for the Republic."

#### COMPROMISE HINTED

Reliable reports said tonight that there had been new developments which might result in a compromise between the Dutch and the Republicans on the vital "cease-fire" question.

Well informed Dutch sources said that The Netherlands Government would not now insist on a Republican answer to its proposed final modifications on the "cease-fire" plan until the United Nations good offices committee returned from Jogjakarta.

Earlier reports had said that the Dutch would consider their final modifications rejected unless the Republican reply was received by noon tomorrow.

They would then claim the right to freedom of action in Indonesia, these reports stated.—Reuter.

## INDIA'S NEW TEXTILE COMPETITOR

Tokyo, Jan. 12.—Growing Chinese competition with Japan in the Indian textile market is predicted by one of India's leading raw cotton exporters who has just arrived in Tokyo as a private trader.

Mr G. B. Kotak, of Kotak and Company, Bombay, said at present China is exporting almost as much textiles to India as Japan.

Mr Kotak, who was a member of the Indian Government trade delegation to China in 1946 and a director of the powerful East India Cotton Association, Bombay, said China's textile productive capacity after the war was about the same as Japan—short of 4,000,000 spindles.

Mr Kotak is also a member of the Indian Government export advisory Council.

He said in many instances Indian buyers found it better to buy from China since China permitted a straight barter—Chinese cotton textiles and yarn for raw cotton.

Mr Kotak said Japanese cotton textiles are 75 to 125 percent more expensive than Indian products but said India must buy considerable amount from Japan in view of the textile shortage in the country.

Mr Kotak, who spent several years before the war in Japan, said the object of his present visit was "purely exploratory" and he did not expect to arrange any contracts.—United Press.

## China's First Shipment Of Jap Reparations

Tokyo, Jan. 12.—The first shipment of reparations materials from Japan is being loaded aboard a Chinese ship which will sail on Wednesday for Shanghai.

On the docks alongside the 2,600-ton Chinese vessel, Hai Kang, are crates of reparations goods for the Netherlands and the Philippines. The reparations items will go later this month.

The Philippines would have been the first to receive reparations shipments, but the Philippine ship, originally scheduled to reach Japan late in December to haul the goods back was damaged on the way here and had to return for repairs.

Four nations are participating in the 30 percent advance transfer reparations programme. They are China, the Philippines, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. So far, these four nations have submitted initial claims for more than 1.13 machine tools and 10,000 secondary metal working equipment.

These initial claims were put forward after the representatives of the four nations inspected 17 former Japanese Government-owned arsenals.

It is up to each nation to provide its own shipping for reparations items.

The major reparations question remains unsolved. The final terms will be written in the peace treaty.

General MacArthur's views on the reparations question has not changed since his public statement last March when he told correspondents he felt no extensive reparations can be paid by Japan for the reason Japan has nothing to give.

The General has long contended the Allies should drop virtually all their reparations demands for the reason that one "cannot squeeze blood from turnip." His position is that the Allies should do all possible, in their own selfish interests, to hasten the signing of a peace treaty with Japan and the economic reconstruction of the country. He believes a healthy Japan is essential to a healthy Asia and a healthy world.—United Press.

### Tanker Smashes Into Surgery

London, Jan. 12.—A woman doctor was attending a surgery in Grundy Street, Poplar, when a petrol tank crashed into the building—a converted shop. Some 30 patients, mostly women and children, were in the waiting-room when the front of the tanker crashed through the doorway and brought down piles of debris.

Twenty-two patients were injured and taken to hospital. They were released from the blocked waiting-room by people running up from the street and tearing down wooden boards which had been nailed up over the bombed-out windows.

None was seriously hurt.—Reuter.



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"Well, Frobsnow, and what are the inarticulate masses thinking about this morning?"

## The last testimony of an odd general

by . . . SKENE CATLING

NEW YORK. YOU have already read the opinion of America's glamorous General George Patton that Field-Marshal Montgomery kept him from winning the war all on his little own.

General Patton's book of memoirs, "War As I Knew It," is now published two years after the general's death in a car accident in Germany.

Apart from sneers at Montgomery—his dislike of him was obviously unbounded—the book is, chiefly amusing for Patton's views on himself.

### In the 'Bulge'

He is never happier than when he touches on the subject of his own excellence. Here are some examples of his self-esteem:

During the Battle of the Bulge the Third Army moved farther and faster and engaged more divisions in less time than any other army of the United States—possibly in the history of the world.

Perhaps some day I shall figure out the number of miles I drove, and flew trying to direct the campaigns of the Third Army. I'll bet it was about a million.

As usual on the verge of action, everyone felt full of doubt, except myself.

It always made me mad to have to beg for opportunities to win battles.

If this book should ever be the only record read by some student of the future, the conclusion might well be reached that General Patton's army was the only opponent with whom Hitler had to deal during the concluding year of World War Two.

Patton was obviously sure of his own rightness.

He had no sympathy for cowards. Most "battle fatigue" cases, he believed, were "really using an easy way out."

Hence those notorious slapping incidents. Of the time, in Sicily in 1943, when he hit a man across the face with his glove because he thought he was malingering, Patton writes: "I am convinced that my action in this case was entirely correct, and that, had other officers had the courage to do likewise, the shameful use of 'battle fatigue' as an excuse for cowardice would have been infinitely reduced."

In another part of his book, he writes:—



GENERAL PATTON

One of the great defects in our military establishment is the giving of weak sentences for military offences. I am convinced that, in justice to other men, soldiers who go to sleep on post, who go absent for an unreasonable time during combat, who shrink in battle, should be executed.

It is utterly stupid to say that general officers are not capable of knowing how to remove the life of one miserable poltroon.

### Prayer by order

Even Patton's faith in God echoed with the sounds of the parade ground.

A couple of weeks before the fateful Christmas of 1944, Patton recalls, "The weather was so bad that I directed all Army chaplains to pray for dry weather."

He called Chaplain O'Neill of the Third Army into his office, and the conversation went along these lines:—

General Patton: Chaplain, I want you to publish a prayer for good weather. I'm tired of these soldiers having to fight mud and floods as well as Germans. See if you can't get God to work on our side.

Chaplain O'Neill: Sir, it's going to take a pretty thick prayer rug for that kind of praying.

Patton: I don't care if it takes the flying carpet. I want the praying done.

O'Neill: Yes, sir. May I say, General, that it usually isn't a customary thing among men of my profession to pray for clear weather to kill fellow men.

Patton: Chaplain, are you teaching me theology or are you the chaplain of the Third Army? I want a prayer.

O'Neill: Yes, sir.

The prayer was issued to the troops. And the next day, the weather cleared.

# Here's what an atom pile is like

BY ALFRED LEECH

The hopes of the world rest on drab buildings such as those near Chicago

A TOP, a snow-covered hill about 20 miles southwest of Chicago is a brick building which looks at first glance like a country school. But it houses mankind's most challenging scientific development.

Inside the building, two massive machines are at work. They make no sound, and some of their products cannot be seen even with a microscope, but some day they may change the face of the world.

They already have changed the face of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The machines are atomic piles. Housed in the unimposing building with them are mankind's fears of devastation and hopes for a world beyond the philosopher's most ambitious dreams.

### USED IN RESEARCH

A few years ago these atomic piles were at work to build a bomb. Today they are being used in research which may lead to a cure for cancer and to an age of atomic power.

A little more than two years ago I learned first-hand of the atom's fury when I walked through the torn streets of Nagasaki. The USS Wichita, aboard which I was a communications officer, had led the first American task group to the stricken city, and I was among the first to view the destruction.

And I was among the first group of newsmen ever to be shown the chain-reacting piles, which are the source of the bomb. The silent bulk of the piles seemed ominous to me when I recalled the destruction of Nagasaki.

The newsmen were shown the chain reactors at the Argonne National Laboratories during a tour conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, whose chairman, David Lillenthal, has instituted a policy to inform the public about atomic power.

### HASTILY BUILT

The road to the top of the hill where the piles are situated is winding and narrow. The

government reservation on which the laboratories are situated is only 20 acres in area.

The red brick building is surrounded by shops, a mess hall and living quarters, reminiscent of the type of construction seen in army camps. The whole project was thrown up hastily during the war.

Surrounding it is a wire fence, topped with barbed wire. Uniformed guards are stationed at the only entrance. They are deputy sheriffs provided by Cook County, from which the Federal Government has leased the land.

The few visitors must present their credentials. They are given tags and objects similar to fountain pens which can be clipped into the breast pocket. Actually, they are ionised chambers for detecting the presence of dangerous radiation.

The piles themselves are encased in thick concrete, to prevent the radiation from escaping. One of the piles is about one-story high and has six sides. The other is rectangular and is about twice as large.

### HEAVY WATER

Inside the smaller pile are blocks of uranium, between which flows heavy water, a rare chemical. Inside the larger pile are blocks of graphite between them. This was the first pile ever to produce a sustained chain reaction. It originally was built under Stagg Field on the University of Chicago campus, and it was moved to its present site in May, 1944.

Each pile can be operated by one man, although a standby always is present. The operator sits at a control panel much simpler than the visitor might expect. It is equipped with buttons, dials and red and green lights.

To start the pile, the operator pushes six buttons. That starts electric motors which pull from the pile long strips of cadmium, a metal that captures neutrons. When the strips or control rods are inserted in the pile, no chain reaction is possible because neutrons emitted by uranium 235 are captured in the strips.

When the rods are removed, green lights opposite the controlling buttons flash to red, and the pile begins to build up power, or "neutron intensity." With the aid of other controls the operator can set a pile at whatever power level he needs for the experiment at hand.

Once the power level has been established, the operator can switch the pile to automatic control. It will operate itself, maintaining a consistent kilowatt power rating, indefinitely.

### MAKESHIFT ROD WORKS

The cadmium rods really are thin strips of cadmium mounted on steel. One of them was nailed none too neatly to a long wooden two-by-four instead of to steel. Scientists explained that "we built the pile in a hurry, and the chunk of wood was right at hand." It works as well as the other rods, and never has been replaced.

The heavy water pile generates heat equivalent to the amount put out by 10 automobile engines—no more. The uranium within the piles does not "burn up" and will last indefinitely.

The piles originally were used to make the calculations necessary for the construction of the big plutonium plant at Hanford, Washington. They are too small to be used directly in the manufacture of atomic bombs.

Now, they are being used to produce radioactive research materials, for further studies in nuclear physics, and for basic calculations on the problems of building atomic power houses.

### "RABBIT" DOES TRICK

Radioactive materials are produced simply by placing the materials within the pile, or by opening a hole in the concrete wall and allowing the material to be bombarded by a beam of neutrons from within the pile.

Materials which can be made radioactive very quickly are introduced into the pile by a device the scientists call a "rabbit" because it works so fast. The "rabbit" is similar to the pneumatic tubes used in big department stores to send bills and small change to the cashier's desk.

Materials which must be left within the pile for long periods are lowered through an opening in the top of the pile. They are brought out again by a grappling device. During the entire process the operator is protected from the deadly rays by a heavy lead container placed over the opening in the pile.

### SENT TO OAK RIDGE

Radioactive materials for which the scientists have no further use are placed in lead containers and shipped to the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where there are concrete facilities for storing them until they become harmless.

Few people understand what happens within the pile, but there is no longer any secret about it. The fundamentals of the process are as simple to understand as putting blocks together, or more aptly, splitting them apart.

When an atom of uranium 235 emits or throws off a neutron, the stray neutron or "bullet" may hit the nucleus of another uranium 235 atom. When that happens, the bombarded nucleus splits. That is known as fission.

The bombarded nucleus in turn throws off three of its own neutrons, which in turn may split other nuclei, thus creating a chain reaction.

### NEUTRONS HARMLESS

Neutrons themselves are not dangerous unless exposure is constant. I held my hand in front of a neutron beam coming from a hole in the concrete wall. It didn't even tickle. The neutrons, however, can make many materials radioactive. Such materials capture the neutrons and throw off in turn gamma and beta rays, which are dangerous.

In a demonstration of this phenomenon, Dr. William H. Zinn, noted nuclear physicist and director of the Argonne Laboratories, held a thin strip of silver in the path of a neutron beam. Within three seconds the silver became radioactive and turned to cadmium. Zinn said gold could be made in the pile, but it would be more expensive than digging it out of the ground.—United Press.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE debate which is raging about the slaughter of game in Africa brings up once more the question of the huge Kashmir beetles, which Keating called small game and Speke big game.

When the tourists blows these beetles come from Kashmir, and there has never been any question of admitting them to the game preserves in Boyce Province, Umanja or Tenomoti, they settle at will, in clouds, all over everything. Their little teeth are so sharp that in 1923 they gnawed their way through the sheathing-plates of two schooners lying on Lake Kuraji in readiness for the Menzies expedition to Van Diemen's Land. The natives of the Ahahaland shoot them with little arrows, steeped in the deadly juice of the vatul-tree.

### Their rocky home

THE home of these beetles is on the Upper Jhelum, 9,000 feet up, in the great palaeozoic folds of tertiary and quaternary zoilite. They were discovered in 1874 by two Davaian doctors, Schist and Gneiss, who noticed that all the herbage in the valleys had been gnawed to bits.

See the "Animal Administration Report" of 1933 (Vol. VII, pp. 320-334). Also P. L. Walker's "Journal of the Entomological Society of Jammu and Chamba" of March 1881 (Vol. XXIV, pp. 10-19 et seq.), and Mrs. Margotson's "Whither. Ahahaland?" (ch. IV.).

### Ploo sar shonge . . .

Amor loco; amor loco  
Yo por vos, y vos por otro . . .  
SO runs an old Castilian poem, written nearly four hundred years ago, and echoing today in the heart of the man who said, according to my paper, "She laughed at my shabby hat, and went on with a friend of mine, who was richer." Cheer up, cully, you haven't missed much, as the actress said when the stock-broker sulked because he hadn't ordered crab salad.

### In passing

HEARING an aged nurse call an elderly gentleman "Master Harry," I thought how little old nurses change throughout the centuries. For what did Eurycleia call Odysseus when he at last came to his home? She called him "My child."  
And she was right, for such things warm the hearts of men.

## NANCY

It's a Cold Fact



By Ernie Bushmiller





## PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 8

## HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

## SYNOPSIS:

Catherine met Bing Crosby who paved the way for her to have a vocal audition after she sang for him. "The Blonde," however, now has her screen test scheduled for tomorrow.



Mr O'Connell, the studio chief, extended invitations to Catherine and "The Blonde" to attend a turkey roast party at his estate that night, and both girls accept. "The Blonde" becomes friendly with Billy De Wolfe, and the photos above show Director George Marshall preparing to have his players

enact a comedy scene for the picture. De Wolfe is to concoct a turkey sauce, and as the camera grinds away Billy zestfully mixes his sauce. Then Marshall takes over, picking up the sauce dipper, Marshall indicates to actor Billy De Wolfe how the part

should be played to be most effective. De Wolfe does it next—employing his own unique and comical touch,—while O'Connell stands aloof and Olga San Juan as "The Blonde" looks on. (To be continued tomorrow)

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS,



Posed for Lois Leeds. The Long Skirt puts the Spot-light on Legs!

## LEGS!

Golf and Thigh Exercises. Here are exercises which my healthy girl or woman can do to improve her calf and thigh measurements. First, Get a partner to help with this one. Sit on the floor directly

facing one another, with hands braced on the floor back of the hips. A's right leg is outstretched with ball of foot in contact with ball of B's left foot. B's left knee is bent, while A's leg is outstretched. Each pushes forward with her left leg. Each resists, but keeps it up until the left leg of each is straight out, and the right leg of each is bent. Gradually increase speed and pressure.

Second. Stand erect with feet parallel and about 12 inches apart. Keeping heels on floor, bend knees downward halfway, swinging both arms back with palms facing. Now swing arms forward to shoulder level and at the same time straighten the knees. Do this knee flexing and arm swinging vigorously and rhythmically.

Third. Stand erect with arms hanging at sides. Bend left knee, raising lower part of the leg upward and backward as far as possible. Point the toe strongly. Now kick the leg forward and backward 15 to 20 times. The upper part of leg, from hip to knees, will swing a little, so that the foot will not strike the floor. Repeat with the right leg.

Fourth. For the legs and hips. Stand with heels together, toes out, arms extended out at sides. Take a long step forward with the right leg. Bend the right knee and straighten left leg. Bend the trunk forward over right thigh. Now raise the trunk and bend backward as far as possible. Repeat several times. Slowly straighten the right leg, letting left leg slide up to standing position.

## Save Your Child From Colds

A BIG problem for mothers at this time of year is how to prevent children catching a cold, and how to get rid of the cold if it comes.

Mothers of small babies may feel that it's best to keep baby indoors during a cold spell, but this isn't a good idea.

Provided he's wearing woolly booties and mittens, that there are enough covers on the pram, and that he isn't facing the wind, he will come to no harm.

Cent the direction of the wind by holding up a damp finger; it's an old-fashioned method, but effective. If you take these precautions the only thing that need keep baby indoors is fog.

Toddlers must have strong shoes and, if necessary, a hood. And, of course, they must have their cod-liver-oil regularly.

At the first signs of a cold put your child to bed, keep him warm, and give plenty to drink.

The cold or chill should clear up quickly, but if it hangs round, or there is any sign of a temperature, send for the doctor without delay.

And here's a tip when children share a bedroom. There will be much less chance of passing on colds if the children sleep top to toe.

SISTER ROWLANDS.

## CLAIMS NAPOLEON DIED IN ENGLAND

Pierre Paul Ebeyer contends that Napoleon Bonaparte died, not in exile at St Helena in 1821 as history books record, but in Cornwall 14 years later.

## SHIPS NAMED FOR AMERICAN WAR HEROES

The names of four deceased U.S. general officers and four Medal of Honour winners of World War II will be perpetuated by renaming eight ships assigned to the San Francisco port of embarkation, Brig. Gen. N. H. McKay, port commander, announced.

Rechristening ceremonies will take place when the vessels next visit their home port.

Four of the port's largest transports of the P-2 class will be named for the generals. They are now being converted at Newport News, Va., and are expected to be ready for service next spring.

## New Names Listed

The vessels will be renamed as follows:

USAT Gen. Simon B. Buckner, for the commanding general of the 10th Army, killed in action on Okinawa in 1945.

USAT Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, for the commanding general of the 6th Infantry Division, killed on Luzon in 1945.

USAT Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, for the commanding general of the China-Burma Theatre, who died while serving as inspector general of the army.

USAT Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, for the former commanding general of the 4th Armoured Division, killed in an airplane accident in 1949.

## Medal-Winners Honoured

USAT Lieut. George W. G. Boyce, honouring a Highland Falls, N. Y., cavalryman cited for bravery in action in New Guinea in 1945.

USAT Sgt. Sylvester Antolich, for a St. Clairsville, O., soldier cited for bravery in action in Italy in 1944.

USAT Sgt. Andrew Miller, honouring a Manitowish, Wis., infantryman awarded the medal of honour posthumously for bravery in action in Germany in 1944.

USAT Pvt. John R. Towle, for a Cleveland, O., soldier decorated for bravery in action in Holland in 1944.

Gen. McKay said the eight vessels being renamed here were part of a list of 35 ATC ships to which new names were being assigned nationally.

A native New Orleans author-historian, Ebeyer further claims that Napoleon and Czar Alexander of Russia probably visited New Orleans during a lengthy sea voyage some time after the French emperor's "escape" from St Helena in 1817.

A local landmark, the Napoleon House in New Orleans' French Quarter, was remodelled to accommodate the Corsican during a proposed visit to the New World, according to legend.

Ebeyer, in his version of Napoleon's odyssey after Waterloo, said that the early 19th century governments of Russia, Austria, France and England were fully aware of Napoleon's existence after his "presumed" death in 1821.

The writer expressed his belief that the emperor fled to Brazil after his escape from St Helena in 1817. From South America he negotiated with leading European rulers to re-enter Europe incognito, according to Ebeyer's extensive research.

## Poisoning Claimed

He claims that a man who resembled Napoleon was given poison and buried as Napoleon on St Helena in 1821. His research indicates that the "true" body of Napoleon was secretly moved from England to St Helena after his "death" in 1835.

When the body was released to the French five years later, "it was in a perfect state of preservation, whereas the man who posed for Napoleon was not even embalmed," Ebeyer said.

Ebeyer feels that his theory explains the reason for the British delay in releasing Napoleon's body to the French people. He added as "further proof" information that a tomb built in England was transported to St Helena and served as Napoleon's final resting place. He also "died" on the island does not correspond with figures given for Napoleon's head size.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the composer of "Hark, Hark the Lark."
2. Name a cereal that cannot grow without man's aid.
3. Name the first President of France.
4. From what is linen produced?
5. Name the Low Countries.
6. In American football how many points are scored for a touchdown?

(Answers on Page 4)

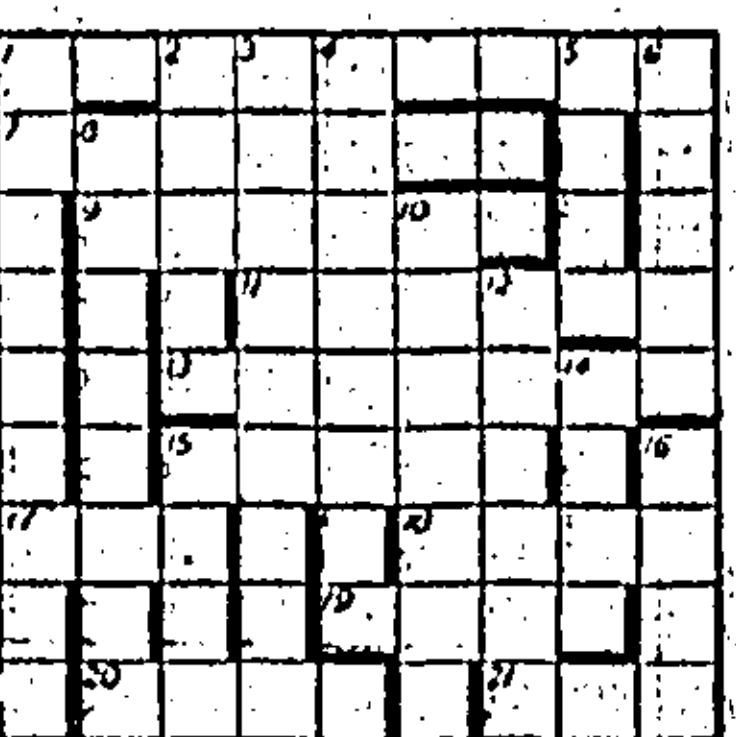
## Rupert and the Big Bang—15



Bingo leads Rupert into a little hollow in the common after he is sure no one is near. Then he unpacks his parcel and produces three large squibs. "Something to get fire to that pile of wet rubbish in your garden. These will do it," he says. Rupert stares. "My! What whoppers! You wouldn't buy fireworks with us if you already had those. Where did you get them?" But once again Bingo only smiles mysteriously.

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## CROSSWORD



Across  
1. It's found in a hairy case. (4, 5)  
2. The supposed principle of the cause of heat. (7)  
3. It's not often that the numbers depend like this. (6)  
4. Once in a way of putting this old-time German emperor. (6)  
5. Holds in high regard. (7)  
6. Container. (5)

Down  
1. The song asks what happens here on a rainy night. (3)  
2. It's a sign of strength a little nowadays. (4)  
3. The cause of standing head above shoulders. (4)  
4. Want. (4)  
5. This side up. (3)  
6. Down  
1. Anything this does not conform to common rules. (9)  
2. Some dancers become this to the value. (5)  
3. They're still champions. (9)  
4. The start of a nice ride. (9)  
5. It's always water bound. (4)  
6. Free. (4)  
7. Can Adam become a this. (8)  
8. Do sleep as usually does. (4)  
9. Chooses word even when it keeps its head. (6)  
10. It's this might rear in another position. (4)  
11. Harvest. (5)  
12. Denotation of yesterday's puzzle—Across 1. Inauguration. 2. Night. 3. 10. Turned. 11. Or. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Sometimes Those Pushed Bids Make

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

IT is a strategic procedure in rubber bridge to try to keep the opponents from getting into a game contract. In today's hand everything was normal until North made the optimistic bid of four diamonds. Most tournament players holding the East hand would have bid four spades, remembering that West had opened the bidding with a heart and had supported spades.

But this East player realised that if he bid four spades, the opponents probably would bid five diamonds as a sacrifice, and he was afraid that they might make the contract.

♠ 83	♥ J64	♦ A K Q J 3	♣ A 103
♠ K 5 2	♥ A K 8 7	♦ 5	♣ Q J 10 9
♠ 5 4 2	♥ 5	♦ 4 2	♣ 5 4
♠ 4 2	♥ 4	♦ Dealer	♣ 10 7
♠ A	♥ 10 9 3 2	♦ 8 8 6	♣ Q J 9 8 6
South	West	North	East
Pass	1♥	2♦	2♣
Pass	3♥	4♦	Pass
Opening—♠ Q			23

As a matter of fact, they did make five diamonds, because West was not on the job.

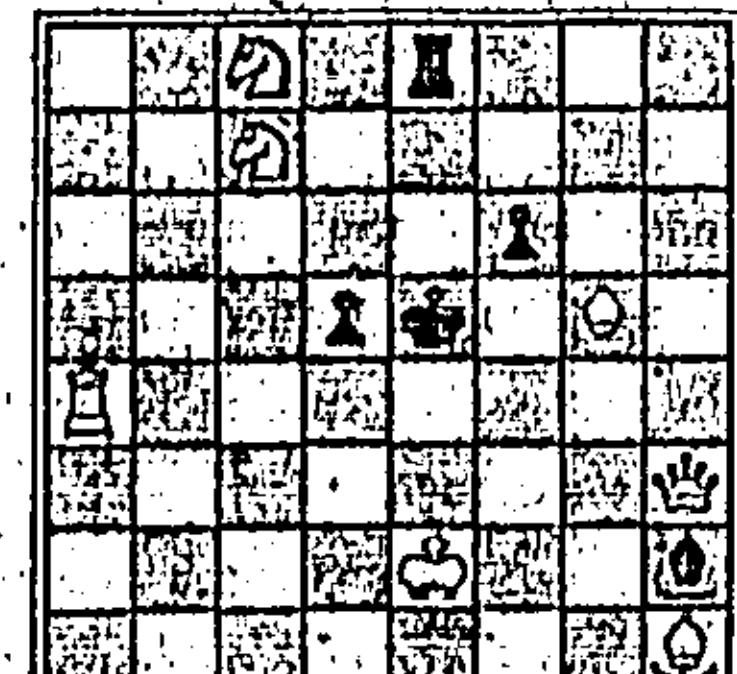
Dummy won the opening spade lead and the queen of clubs was led. Declarer let this ride and East won with the king. Now East laid down the queen of hearts, and West very nicely gave him an encouraging heart, the eight-spot. But of course East had no more hearts to lead. He came back with a club, hoping against hope that his partner could ruff it.

But North won with the ace, ruffed a spade in dummy, picked up the trumps, and discarded two hearts on the good clubs. Thus he confined his losses to a club and a heart.

West should have realised that his partner did not have very many hearts. He should have overtaken the queen of hearts with the king in order to cash the ace and make sure of defeating the contract with a second heart trick plus a heart ruff.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By F. W. WATSON



White to play and mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. Q-K3, any; 2. Q, R, or K, mates.

TO-DAY ONLY

QUEEN'S

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 p.m.

June HAYER • George MONTGOMERY  
"THREE LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"

IN TECHNICOLOR

with Vivian BLAINE • Vera ELLEN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-MORROW & THURSDAY ONLY  
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION!  
ON THE STAGE

MR. TANG KWOK HING

and his assistants

IN SENSATIONAL JUGGLING &amp; BALANCING ACTS!

ON THE SCREEN



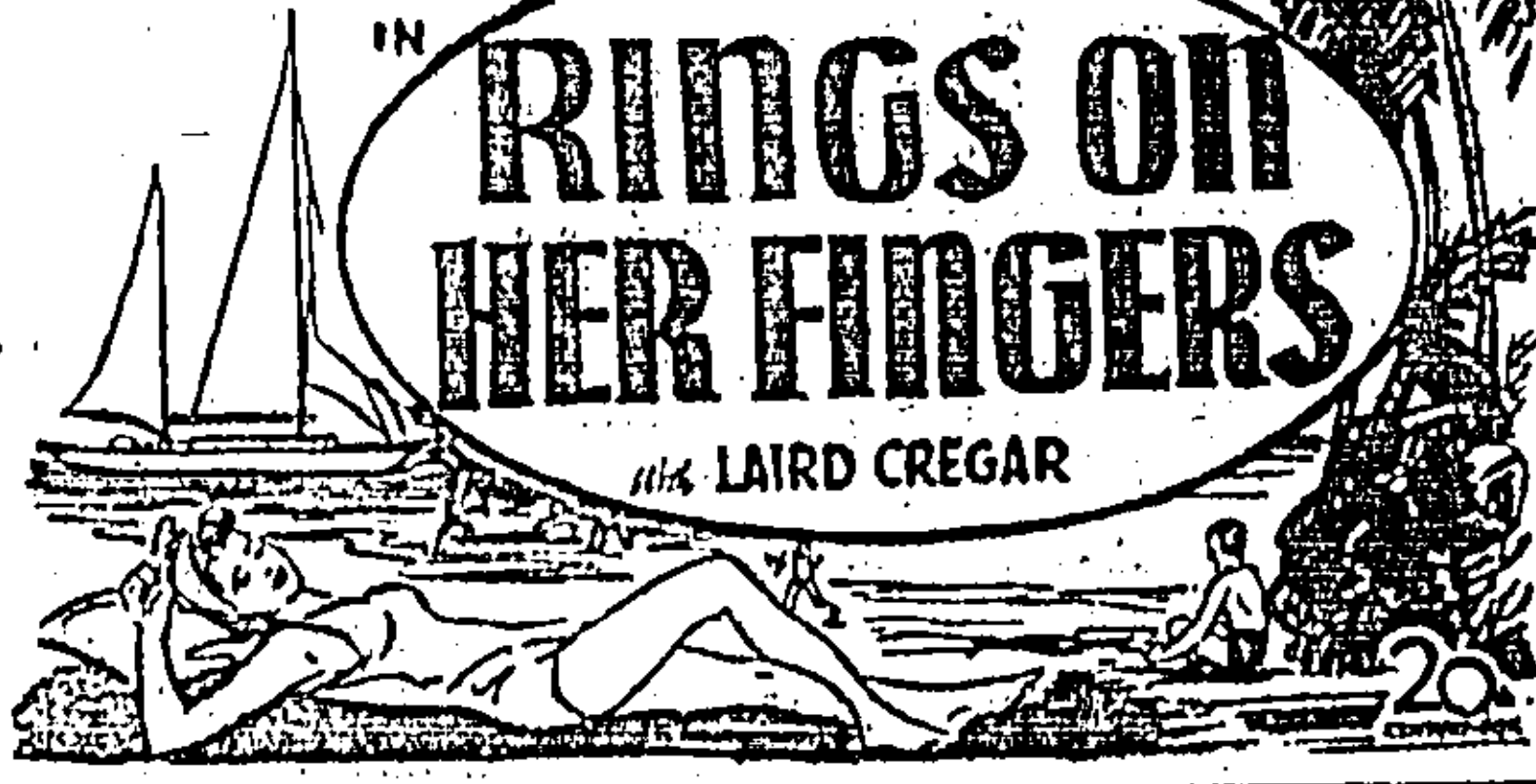
"THE CAPTIVE HEART"  
with Michael REDGRAVE

## ORIENTAL

Commencing To-Day: 2.30—5.15—7.20—9.20 P.M.

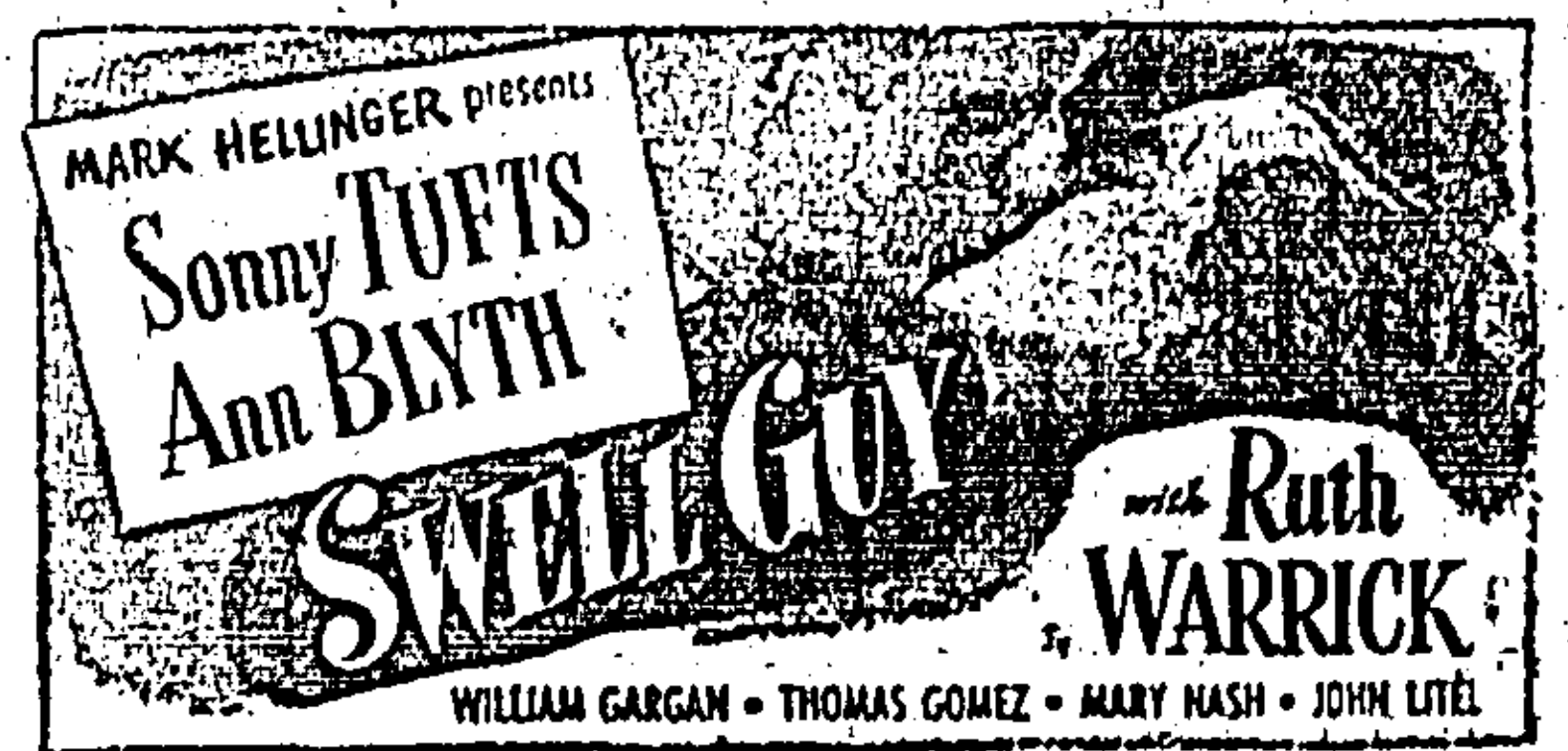
A GREAT ROMANTIC-COMEDY!

GENE TIERNEY—HENRY FONDA



Next Change: "THE SEVENTH CROSS"

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
Cathay  
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



NEXT CHANGE  
Deborah KERR • SABU • David FARR • Flora ROBSON

## "BLACK NARCISSUS"

IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-DAY ONLY  
MAJESTIC  
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 p.m.

## "THE ROYAL WEDDING"

IN FULL TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING WITH

Deborah KERR • SABU • Flora ROBSON  
in

## "BLACK NARCISSUS"



## MARSHALL TESTIFIES: AID NOW WILL PRESERVE FREEDOM OF EUROPE

Washington, Jan. 12.—The aid to Europe plan was needed to cope with a "great crisis," Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, declared today. He posed the question to Congress: "Do we meet the situation with action or do we step aside and allow other forces to settle the pattern of the future European civilisation?"

## Russians Out To Get All Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 12.—British and American officials today braced themselves to meet the threatened Russian campaign of intimidation designed to force them to leave Berlin.

The Russians served notice of their intentions yesterday in the official Soviet Army newspaper, Tass. "There is no space in Berlin for supporters of Germany's partition," it said.

A few hours after, a Russian border guard fired five bullets through a car carrying an American Army Major and his wife, wounding the Major in a finger—United Press.

### Americans Arrested

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Soviet occupation authorities arrested Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University, just inside the Russian sector of Berlin and held him for three hours before releasing him, US Army police said today.

Wells' arrest yesterday was the latest in a series of such incidents. In recent weeks 17 Americans, including 12 soldiers, have been picked up and detained, some for as long as three days.

The Russians made the arrests despite Allied agreements providing for free movement of Allied personnel in all four occupation sectors of the city.

American C.I.D. agents said there had been a sharp increase in this kind of activity since the bank up of the recent Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in London.

Wells, on leave of absence from his university post, now is serving as chief of the U.S. Military Government education branch.

Arrested with him were Mr and Mrs Charles Rotstein of New York; Peter A. Frankel of Bloomington, Indiana; and Wade E. Faris, soldier driver for the party. Frankel and Rotstein are employees of the Military Government.

Wells said he believed the Russian soldiers were young and overzealous.—Associated Press.

## MISSIONARIES EVACUATE TO SAFETY

Hankow, Jan. 13.—The wanton slaying of two American woman missionaries and a Finnish medical missionary by "bandits" 160 miles northwest of this central China city last week has set off a mass evacuation of foreign religious workers.

The movement is similar to that of 1927 when 6,000 missionaries left the interior of China to escape a wave of anti-foreign violence.

Various mission officials here are completing plans to remove by plane about 200 members of missionary families from areas most closely threatened by troops and followers of Communist generals.

Yi Tz-cheng, Chen Keng and Chen Yi, other missionaries in areas less immediately threatened are being urged to seek safety in Hankow.

The three missionaries are Mrs Martha J. Anderson of Minneapolis, Esther Victoria Nordlund of Chicago and Dr. A. F. Berg of Helsinki, attached to the Evangelical Covenant Mission at Sianyang in the Hupoh Province.—Associated Press.

## British & Arab Troops Clash

(Continued From Page 1)

About the recent finds of explosives destined for the Jewish Agency, Dr. Shertok said: "If we cannot get arms through the United Nations, I consider Hagana entitled to obtain arms by every means that they can do so."

Dr. Shertok said that the minimum requirements for Jewish defence would be a fully mobilised and equipped force of 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Such a force could be put into the field tomorrow if they had the equipment, he said.

He declared that the Jews in Palestine were at a grave disadvantage because they are not yet a State whereas their neighbours can use State machinery to buy arms in many countries for the Arab Palestine military organisations.—Reuter.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in his second major statement on the aid plan, Gen. Marshall said that Congressional action should meet four tests of adequacy. He said: "It must be prompt. It must be adequate in amount. It must be efficient and flexible in operation. It must be co-operative in relation to other participating countries."

Stressing the importance of the programme to the United States, Gen. Marshall declared: "If we do not move out to meet the problem today, it will certainly come to us here in the United States under conditions far more unfavourable to us."

"The situation in Europe has not yet developed to the point where grim progression from economic uncertainty to tyranny is probable. But without United States support of European self-help, this progression may well become inevitable."

The United States faced a "historic decision," Gen. Marshall said. "The challenge to our task is great," he added.

"The aid suggested is designed to prevent the economic strangulation which now threatens Western Europe and, through that vital area, endangers the free peoples of the world."

"This aid must cure the illness without impairing the integrity of the nations we wish to support," he declared.

The proposed programme will impose burdens on the American people, but the quantity of exports contemplated is less than those of the past 15 months.

"Decisions should be made on the basis of our most fundamental interests and I submit that none of these are more compelling than enduring peace and individual freedom," he said.

"Europe must be restored if a durable peace is to be attained."

### Co-operative System

Gen. Marshall praised the work of the Paris Conference, which drew up the recovery plan, and said: "The pledges of this European group promise a far more co-operative system than has ever before existed on that continent."

The proposed \$8,000,000,000 American contribution for the first 15 months represented a reduction of about 20 percent on the Paris estimates, he stated.

"The size of the programme must be adequate to its purpose of supporting genuine recovery." The programme must be "primarily a business, technical and engineering job."

Gen. Marshall continued: "European economic recovery is essential to the preservation of the basic freedom in the most critical area of the world today."

"It is essential to the return of normal trade and commerce throughout the world." The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Charles Eaton, asked Gen. Marshall how he would answer the foreign charges that the aid plan represented an invasion of sovereignty.

"Pure propaganda," Gen. Marshall said, adding that if the recovery programme "involved American plans for economic imperialism it would require a more Machiavellian machinery than is possible in an open hearing like this."

### Psychological Effect

Speaking further of propaganda and its tremendous psychological effect," he said that during the London Council of Foreign Ministers, "the tremendous barefaced efforts to overthrow the governments of France and Italy" stemmed largely from propaganda against America.

The Secretary of State assailed the "demagogic appeals to the public which are every day appearing," but said that people abroad would respond readily to honest promises of help from the United States.

He asked Congressmen to consider the Marshall plan in terms of its psychological potentialities on the part of the United States.

He said that his "contacts with officials of satellite governments" had encouraged him to believe that other European countries would eventually join the plan, although "there is no sign of any weakening in their political stand as yet."

### Aid Administration

The Secretary of State indicated that he was prepared to agree to a compromise on the administration of his aid to Europe programme.

"I have an open mind both on the specific machinery and on the working of legislation," he said.

"I believe, however, that authority for the administration should be vested in a single individual and not in a commission or board, and that matters of foreign policy should be subject to the control and direction of the Secretary of State," he declared.

"The Committee already has a bill under consideration sponsored by Mr. Christian Herter, the Republican Representative from Massachusetts and chairman of the committee which investigated conditions in Europe last summer, which would strip Gen. Marshall's proposals for administration and substitute an eight-man corporation representing both political parties, responsible equally to Congress and Government, but divorced from the State Department."

This issue of administration is expected to be one of the most heated of the debate.—Reuter.

### Averting New War

Washington, Jan. 12.—Before the House Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of State was further

asked by the Republican Congressman, Mr. Lawrence H. Smith, of Wisconsin, if the aid programme would lead to war.

Gen. Marshall replied: "I think that in its effect it will avoid war rather than lead to war."

Declaring that it was a gamble, he said: "We do not guarantee it, but we feel there is every prospect of success if we go into it wholeheartedly."

Marshall admitted that "attempts will be made, as far as is possible, to divert our intentions for civil purposes as reflections on some countries' sovereignty or on some people's pride."

"These would, however, sink into insignificance if we come through—and come through in time."

He warned: "There will be a tremendous reaction against us in Europe if we turn away now. It will be followed by a great depression of spirit and effort."

Repeating his assertion to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gen. Marshall insisted: "If you do not go through with an adequate programme, you may as well not go through with it at all."—Reuter.

### Douglas Testifies

Washington, Jan. 12.—If the Marshall plan succeeds, the co-operation among the 16 countries taking part in the European recovery plan may be expected to continue afterwards, Mr. Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador to Britain, told the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate here today.

Mr. Douglas, who was giving evidence for the third day in succession, was closely questioned by Senator Henry Cabot (Republican of Massachusetts) on the possibility that after 1952, when the plan ends, the 16 countries would return to their old conception of nationalism and that this might lead to the possibility of yet another European war.

"If American can help bring about the hoped-for measure of European recovery, then I am confident that the participating nations will move further towards a close-knit economic organisation than they have even today," said Mr. Douglas.

"Distinctive commitments have been entered into by these nations and if they are observed, as I am confident they will be, this danger will be raised above the level of nationalism and unrestrained sovereignty that has bedeviled Europe for the past three quarters of a century."

He added that the proposed further meeting of the Paris Conference was designed to develop additional measures of co-operation among member nations.

### Britain's Coal Production

Mr. Douglas said that if the problems of the British coal industry were tackled with the vigour of the past three or four months, he was confident that Britain would attain its coal export target.

The Administration is determined to make it clear that continuity of American aid is contingent upon the effective use of that aid," he said.

"We reserve the right to determine how much support, if any, shall be given any country which fails to meet its obligations."

Mr. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, who was also giving evidence before the same Committee, warned today that "we must frankly face the fact that the European recovery programme will add to our difficulties in trying to control inflation."

He added: "A programme of the contemplated magnitude will be costly and would mean sacrifices by the American people."

"The benefits to be gained, however, far outweigh immediate sacrifices."

### Stimulation For Trade

"We cannot expect to obtain direct repayment for a substantial part of the aid given," Mr. Harriman said. "But our returns will be in the furthering of peace and world stability, and I believe that we will get an indirect return over the years from an expanding world trade."

Mr. Harriman said that only about one-third of the commodities to be obtained by the 16 countries would come from the United States.

In fact, the United States exports in 1949 were expected to decline by \$500,000,000 to an annual total of \$18,000,000,000.

It was hoped that imports would increase by \$300,000,000 to a total of \$30,000,000,000.

"I believe this programme is one of the most far-reaching undertakings ever undertaken by this or any other country," Mr. Harriman said. "It is noble in concept, but it is based on our own self-interest and on our own self-preservation."—Reuter.



"You'll die when I tell you what I heard about—oh, dear. Estelle, I almost forgot you were here."

## Korea Commission Has First Meeting

Seoul, Jan. 13.—The United Nations Commission on Korea voted in effect at its first meeting today to go ahead with its mission despite the boycott by the Soviet Ukraine.

### SPORT:

## CZECHS LOSE HEARTS TO ICE STAR

Prague, Jan. 12.—A beautiful blonde Canadian ice skater is breaking the ice for western diplomats and nudging actress Rita Hayworth out in the cold.

Photographer's flashbulbs were popping like firecrackers in a race by Prague's 10 newspapers to get pictures of Barbara Ann Scott, of Ottawa, on page one in every edition.

Miss Scott came here to enter the European women's figure skating championships which open on Tuesday and glided right into the affections of every newspaper editor in town. Already she has had her picture printed 17 times in the last three days—nine more than Miss Hayworth inspired on her last visit, making her Czechoslovakia's pin-up queen.

Rude Pravo, official organ of the Communist Party, became enthusiastic about the imported beauty that it put her smile on page one and relegated the story about the Greek fighting to the inside.

The farm paper, Zemedelske Noviny, threw away a photo of a Canadian threshing machine with a new look and revamped the edition to carry a two-column picture of shapely Miss Scott.—United Press.

### CZECH SOCCERITES

Prague, Jan. 12.—Czechoslovakia will not compete in the Olympic soccer tournament in London.

The secretary of the Czech Football Association, M. Frabstisek Gurdler, told Reuter here today that a team of pure amateurs would not be good enough, and Czechoslovakia did not want to field a player whose status was in doubt.

The Czechs generally are "independents," receiving allowances for playing.

The Czechs are eagerly anticipating the match in England here in May, and applications for the 50,000 places available are expected to reach 150,000.—Reuter.

### FOOTBALL DECISION

London, Jan. 12.—The Football Association Council decided after consideration that Manchester United should have an arranged venue agreeable to Liverpool in accordance with FA Cup rules.

This means that Manchester City will be at home on January 24 and that Manchester United will have to play their tie on another ground on the same day.—Reuter.

### OLEK WINS BOUT

Paris, Jan. 12.—Stephan Olek knocked out the former French heavyweight champion Georges Martin, in the first round of their fight for the vacant French heavyweight crown tonight.

Olek took exactly 52 seconds, including the count, to knock-out Martin.

The fight, arranged for 15 rounds, came to its abrupt close when after a rain of right and left hooks to the body, Olek struck a powerful left to Martin's jaw. This knock-out punch caught Martin with a lowered guard.

Olek had forced the pace from the starting going using powerful punches which Martin utterly failed to counter.

The result was not in doubt for a moment.—Reuter.

### CRICKET AT BARBADOS

Bridgeport, Jan. 12.—At the close of play in the Barbados versus Marylebone Cricket Club tourists match here today, Barbados had scored 514 runs for four wickets in reply to the MCC total of 334 runs.—Reuter.

## Gandhi Threatens To Begin Another Fast

New Delhi, Jan. 12.—Mahatma Gandhi said today that he would begin a fast tomorrow in an attempt to bring about Hindu-Moslem unity. He announced at a prayer ceremony that he would begin his fast after breakfast tomorrow in an effort to bring the warring religious communities together.

In previous instances of great disunity, Mr. Gandhi customarily began a fast with a similar announcement and continued fasting until he was satisfied that leaders on both sides were making attempts toward peace.—United Press.

Mr. Patel answered charges by the Finance Minister of India, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, that India had shown bad faith by withholding Pakistan's share of cash balances allocated under the partition agreement.

"The Finance Minister tried to browbeat the Bank of India into submission by the use of threats and insinuations," said Mr. Patel. "We cannot be asked to make payment of cash balances to Pakistan when armed conflict with its forces is in progress and threatens to assume an even more dangerous character."

Earlier, speaking in Jammu, Kashmir, Mr. Patel said that Pakistan was waging full-scale war against India.—United Press.

New Delhi, Jan. 12.—The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Mr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, said today that the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir threatened to assume a more dangerous character.

Mr. Patel said that Pakistan was waging full-scale war against India.—United Press.

The people of Kashmir favour joining India, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, head of the Interim Government, said today.

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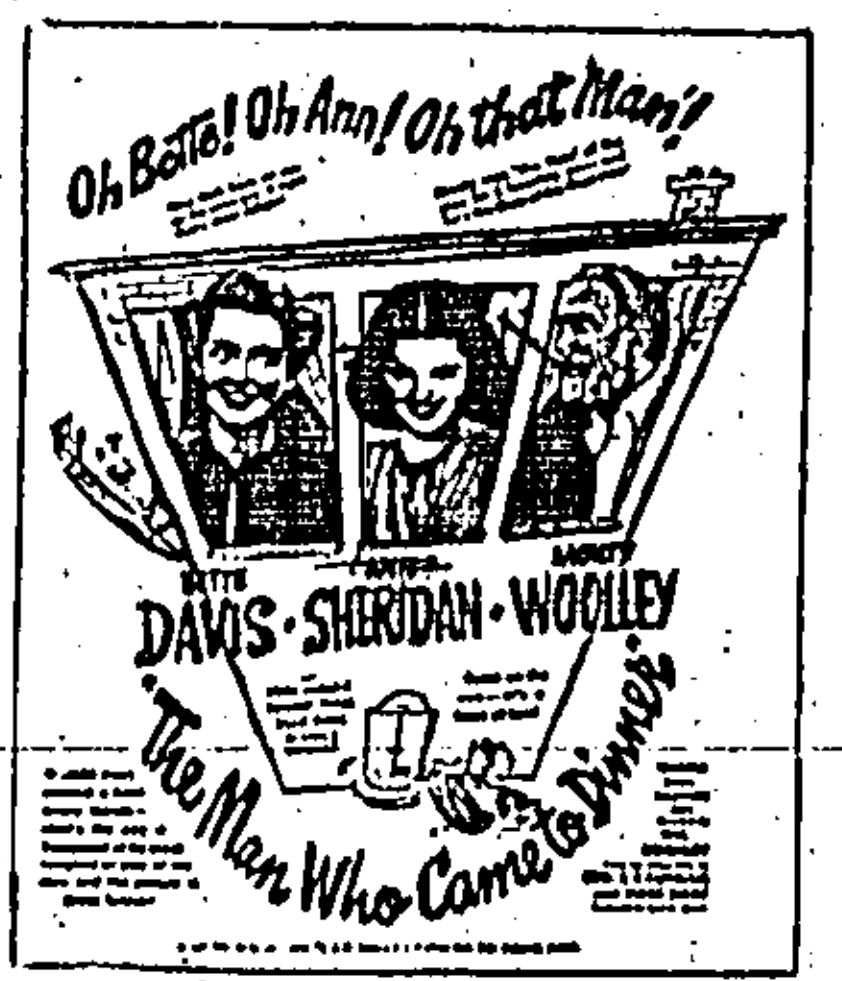
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2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY

"Diamond Horseshoe"

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Betty Grable • Dick Haymes

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the THIEF

ASTAIRE-PREMIER

with FRANK MORGAN

M-G-M's

entrancing,

glorious,

musical!

Mildred

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